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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1

COUNTRY	Hungary	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Sztalinváros Combine	DATE DISTR.	6 March 1953
		NO. OF PAGES	3
DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD 25X1
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES	25X1

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1. Workers

a. As of the middle of August 1952, there were about 32,000 workers employed at the Szalin Works. Of these, 18,000 were factory employees and 14,000 were still engaged in construction work. Included in the last group were about 2,500 forced laborers. Altogether 4,500 women were employed in the construction work.

b. In Sztalinváros, the construction workers receive an average of 1,400 forints a month, as compared with the maximum of 800 which they could earn in Budapest. However, at the Sztalin Works they are required to put in 84 to 90 hours a week, and they get just one Sunday off out of every four.

c. On Sundays, the workers receive a bonus of 200%. Shifts are of 12-hour duration. Night workers get a 20% bonus. Because of excessive physical exertion, the infirmaries are usually jammed full with workers.

d. Communist political meetings are held every Friday evening, but many workers manage to stay away by giving physical fatigue as an excuse.

e. The forced laborers' camp is encircled with a barbed-wire fence, and patrolled by armed guards. Each forced laborer gets 700 forints a month, but this amount is pared down to 100 by the Ministry of the Interior, under the guise of costs of maintenance, clothing, guarding upkeep, etc. To prevent escapes, these laborers are employed during daylight only.

2. Management

a. Head of the construction concern is Johanna Wolf 25X1 25X1

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b. Actually, the man who draws up all the plans is her predecessor Engineer Istvan Demendy [redacted] 25X1
25X1

c. The director general of the workers is Miklos Kováts. He was a bricklayer's assistant, who became director of the Corporation of National Factories around 1949 and later the director of the Building Trust 26/1. He goes to Sztalinváros only 3 times a month.

d. Wolf's right-hand man is Engineer Ferenc Prejavara, a Yugoslav Communist who, like Wolf, received the Stalin prize. He is in charge of the construction of houses (sic) and office buildings.

e. Engineer Bolla (fnu), a Russian, is in charge of construction at the "E" plant.

f. The rolling-mills are directed by Engineer Sebestyén (fnu) who formerly held an executive position in the "NIK" (Heavy Industries Combine).

g. The man who is in top control is Soviet Col Grigori Didenko. He lives in Budapest and visits the factory twice a month. His main responsibility appears to be the fulfillment of work programs.

h. The Soviet engineer Georgi Mihaylovich Orlov takes part in drawing up blueprints. He is considered in the USSR as one of the best builders of steel works. Allegedly the Zaporozhe plants were also built by Orlov.

3. Workers' Housing

a. Between the Danube and the Budapest highway, the houses of the workers' colony extend for about 2,000 meters. Eighty buildings were constructed consisting of 4 to 5 floors. Each house is 300 meters long and they are all of the same pattern. Some of the houses contain recreation rooms and the cooperative shops (Közért).

b. Between the Danube and the highway, there is the forced labor camp which houses about 2,500 prisoners.

4. Factory Buildings

a. At the juncture of the Budapest highway and the so-called Radar utca, there are large sheds containing: machine shops, foundry, forge, etc., and also offices.

b. Behind these structures, there is a large garage, which can accomodate several hundred vehicles.

c. In the triangle enclosed by the highway, they are going to build large sheds for a precision machine shop and a foundry for copper, steel, and aluminum.

d. On the west side of the highway, in the direction of Funaföldvár, they will build a cokery (for the production of coke), with a chimney 100 meters high and 18 meters wide. They will also build on this side the

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the rolling mills, which will comprise 12 large sheds. Some of these have already been completed and will shortly begin production. West of the cokery, there is a firebrick factory consisting of 22 buildings.

e. The main shop of the Martin Works has not yet been finished. The shop for chilling cast iron, however, will soon be ready.

f. Several machines in the oxygen factory were to be in operation before the end of 1952.

g. On both sides of the highway, going towards Dunaföldvár, there are 30 structures of the Electrical Shop.

5. Power Line

The construction of the power line from Budapest to Sztalinváros was completed on 1 May 1952. They have to bring electrical current from Budapest because the power plant in Sztalinváros has only 2 steam-turbine generators which cannot furnish the power needed.

6. Raw Material

a. During meetings, Hungarian technicians have often asked the reason behind the Sztalinváros project, which is being built in an area where there is no coal and iron. The Communist party officers always gave the same answer: The USSR will furnish all the material needed. It is known that the USSR has already shipped very large quantities of ore by rail via Zahony and also some by boat on the Danube.

b. Building materials are unloaded near the village of Dunavecse, whence they are then removed by small boats, at great expense of money and time.

c. Iron shipments arrive by rail from Poland and by waterways from Czechoslovakia. The coal shipments promised by the USSR have not yet arrived, thus local coal, mined at Tatabánya and at Salgotarján, is being used.

7. Rolling Mills

The rolling mills attained a capacity of 70 to 70 railcars per week by 1 May 1952.

8. Faulty Construction and Sabotage

It is not unusual for cement cross-pieces to cave in under the weight of the roof, or for roofs made of cement slabs to fall apart. For example, there is the well-known instance of the foundry roof which was supported by 17 cross-beams and which caved in as soon as the scaffolding was removed. Such incidents occur almost daily, and are attributed to faulty construction and sabotage.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY	Hungary	REPORT	
SUBJECT	OB: Antiaircraft Artillery Regiment of Mor	DATE DISTR.	6 March 1953
		NO. OF PAGES	2
DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD 25X1
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES	

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1. Location

Antiaircraft Artillery Regiment [redacted] is located at the Vecsey Laktanya barracks in Mor (Y81). 25X1

2. Regimental Headquarters

a. Personnel:

1) Regimental commander: Major Ferenc PORKOLAB.
2) Second in command: Captain Ferenc SZABO.
3) Political officer: 1st Lt. Jozsef DALLOS.

b. The headquarters includes the offices of the following: the second in command, political officer, inspection, artillery reconnaissance officer, intelligence officer, personnel office, chief of operations, and finance officer. The headquarters totals 52 men.

3. Regimental Units and Armament

a. Headquarters Battery:

1) 1 reconnaissance platoon of 35 men.
2) 1 telephone communications platoon of 30 men divided into 3 squads each with two Model-41 field telephones of Hungarian make.
3) 1 radio platoon of 30 men equipped with four R/3, one R/7, and one R/20 (new) type sets.

b. 1 Antiaircraft Battery [redacted] 25X1

1) Battery headquarters consists of the battalion commander, the second in command, the political officer, telephone operations officer, radio officer,

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reconnaissance officer, and the topography officer. Total strength is about 55 men, including the officers, non-commissioned officer, and troops.

2) The battery has 3 gun platoons, each with two half-platoons with 6 to 8 men. The platoons are led by officers, the half-platoons by non-commissioned officers.

3) Armament of 1 Battery:

6 cal. 85 mm. antiaircraft guns, Model 39.
6 cal. 12.7 mm. antiaircraft machine guns, Model 48.
2 radio sets, Model R/3.
4 field telephones, Model 41, of Hungarian design.
12 pistols, 12 submachine guns, 35 rifles.

c. 2 Antiaircraft Battery, [redacted] 25X1

d. 3 Antiaircraft Battery, [redacted]

e. 4 Antiaircraft Battery, [redacted]

1) The organization of the above four batteries is the same as of the 1 Battery. However, in armament the 4 Battery differs from 1, 2, and 3 batteries.

2) Armament of 4 Battery:

3 cal. 85 mm. antiaircraft guns, Model 39.
3 cal. 12.7 mm. antiaircraft machine guns, Model 48.
6 cal. 57 mm. antiaircraft guns, Model 48.
2 radio sets, Model R/3.
4 telephone sets, Model 41.
12 pistols, 12 submachine guns, 35 rifles.

f. 5 Battery, services and supply:

It has a strength of about 150 men and is in charge of the following: arms and munitions depot, transport personnel, personnel for the clothing and food depot, mechanics and drivers, cooks, tailors, shoemakers, and sanitation personnel.

4. Regimental Motor Pool

The regiment has the following vehicles: 20 Wippons; 18 5-ton GMC's; 22 3-ton GMC's; 6 3-ton Zis; 4 Raba's with Diesel engines; and 10 Wippons scout cars.

5. Maneuvers

a. During August 1952 the regiment took part in the antiaircraft artillery maneuvers in the Diósjenő-Nagyoroszi-Drégelypalánk zone (north of Vác, along the Vác-Balassagyarmat railroad).

b. The following units were also engaged in maneuvers in the zone mentioned in paragraph 5a (above).

1) AAA Regiment [redacted] of Szentes; 25X1
2) AAA Regiment [redacted] of Esztergom;
3) AAA Regiment [redacted] of Szekesfehérvár; 25X1
4) AAA Regiment, with 122 mm. antiaircraft guns of Dombovár;
5) AAA Regiment of Kecskemét;
6) AAA Regiment of Miskolc

c. Four unattached antiaircraft units from various unidentified garrisons.

d. Training maneuvers for officers of the above-mentioned units were also being held in the Lepsény-Lajoskomárom zone, at the southeast corner of Balaton Lake.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1

COUNTRY	Hungary	REPORT	
SUBJECT	OB: 9 Infantry Division	DATE DISTR.	6 March 1953
		NO. OF PAGES	3
DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES	25X1

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1. Location

The 9 Infantry Division is a component of the 6 Army Corps of Székesfehérvár. On 1 January 1951, the ninth was transferred from Székesfehérvár to Várpalota, then to Veszprém, where it is now stationed in the former "Pannonia" munitions factory. 25X1

2. Personnel

a. Division Commander: Col. Ferenc PANCÉL.

b. Division political officer: Maj. Ferenc PAPP.

c. Chief of Staff: Capt. Lajos FEJES.

d. Chief of Operations: Capt József BARTOK. There are 6 officers (3 of them permanent) and 3 enlisted men in Bartok's section.

e. Commander of the division's infantry: Maj. Béla PINTÉR, who is assisted by 5 officers.

f. Commander of the division's artillery: Capt. István KALETA, assisted by 5 officers.

g. Commander of the division's armored troops: Capt. Béla TÖRÖK.

h. In charge of division communications: Lt. Jenő VARGA. Varga is in charge of a coding section, a message center (with three women operators), and a teletype section, which, however, consists only of an R/7 radio with 3 women operators and 3 non-commissioned officers.

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i. Political office: This is headed by Lt Béla VARGA, assisted by 3 officers and 3 non-commissioned officers. This unit is also in charge of the division's printing office which turns out the news sheet and publishes political literature.

j. Personnel office: Lt. Jenö SZIKLAI, in charge.

k. Supply section: Chief is Capt. László KORONCZY. Second in command: Capt. Sándor MESZÁROS. This section includes the arms unit, munitions unit, the armory, division finance, food and clothing depot, motor pool, and the organizational and planning unit which sets up and stocks the depots.

l. Inspector's office (Reparto Controllo): (Also designated by the letter "E" standing for Ellenörzési osztály.) Chief: Lt. Béla EÖTVÖS, who is in charge of ten investigators (Erhebungsoffiziere). The unit is located at 14 József Attila utca in Veszprém.

m. Intelligence (Ufficio segreto): Chief is 2d Lt. Andras FEHÉR, in charge of 2 officers, 3 non-commissioned officers and 2 assistants.

3. Divisional Units

a. Armored battalion consisting of 3 companies, each having eight T 34/85's and one SU-100 tanks. The battalion is stationed at Polgárdi in the new armored barracks. It has a strength of 500 men.

b. Communications battalion. Commanding officer: 1st Lt. TOTH (fnu), quartered in Veszprém, in the Pannonia barracks. The battalion has 3 companies, as follows:

1 Company: Includes 6 R/7 radio sets.
2 Company: Lays heavy cables.
3 Company: Lays medium cables.

c. Engineers assault battalion (sappers) stationed in the new barracks in Komárom.

d. Artillery regiment stationed in Jutas in the former Altiszt kikèpzö iskola (NCO Tng School), consisting of 3 sections, each with 3 batteries. There are 4 guns in each battery. The first section has 122 mm. guns. The second and third sections have new Model 50 76.2 mm. guns. The regiment strength is about 850 men.

e. Antitank battalion. Commanding officer: 2d Lt. Ferenc SIDKO. The battalion is is quartered in the new barracks in Veszprém. It has 3 companies, each with 3 platoons. Each platoon has two 76.2 mm. guns and four 57 mm. guns. Total strength is about 350 men.

f. Antiaircraft unit stationed in the new infantry barracks in Veszprém. It has 3 batteries, each with four 85 mm. guns. Strength, about 250 men.

g. Infantry regiment [redacted] stationed in Jutas; commanding officer Major MOHL (fnu). 25X1

h. Infantry regiment [redacted] stationed in Jutas; commanding officer, Major KOVACH (fnu).

i. Infantry regiment [redacted] stationed in Jutas; commanding officer, Major RUDOLF (fnu).

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4. Remarks

a. Each infantry regiment has 3 battalions with 3 companies each, plus the attached units. The total strength of an infantry regiment is about 1200 men.

b. [redacted] 25X1

c. As of middle of August 1952, only parts of the above-named units were in the locations indicated because the larger part of the division was on maneuvers in the Pilis Mountains near Esztergrom and on the firing range at Diósjenö.

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25X1

COUNTRY	Hungary	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Landing Field at Zirc	DATE DISTR.	6 March 1953
		NO. OF PAGES	2
DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD 25X1
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The emergency landing field near the city of Zirc (Y 60) in the Bakony Forest, was finished during the first months of 1952. The airfield has a grassy surface of 2,400 x 1,400 meters. At the time of observation the field was not in use; nevertheless it was guarded by police.

Legend to the enclosed sketch of the Zirc airfield:

1. There are two barracks, each about 40 x 10 meters, in the northeastern corner of the field.
2. Piles of perforated metal sheets. These plates can be used to build in a short time, a runway which will make the airfield available to all types of aircraft in any kind of weather.
3. The depot is to supply with fuel the airport of Veszprém and the landing field in Zirc, whenever the latter is in operation. The depot consists of 12 fuel tanks which are two-thirds buried. Each tank has a capacity of about 150 tons. The tanks are full.

Enclosure: Sketch of the Zirc Airfield (see page 2)

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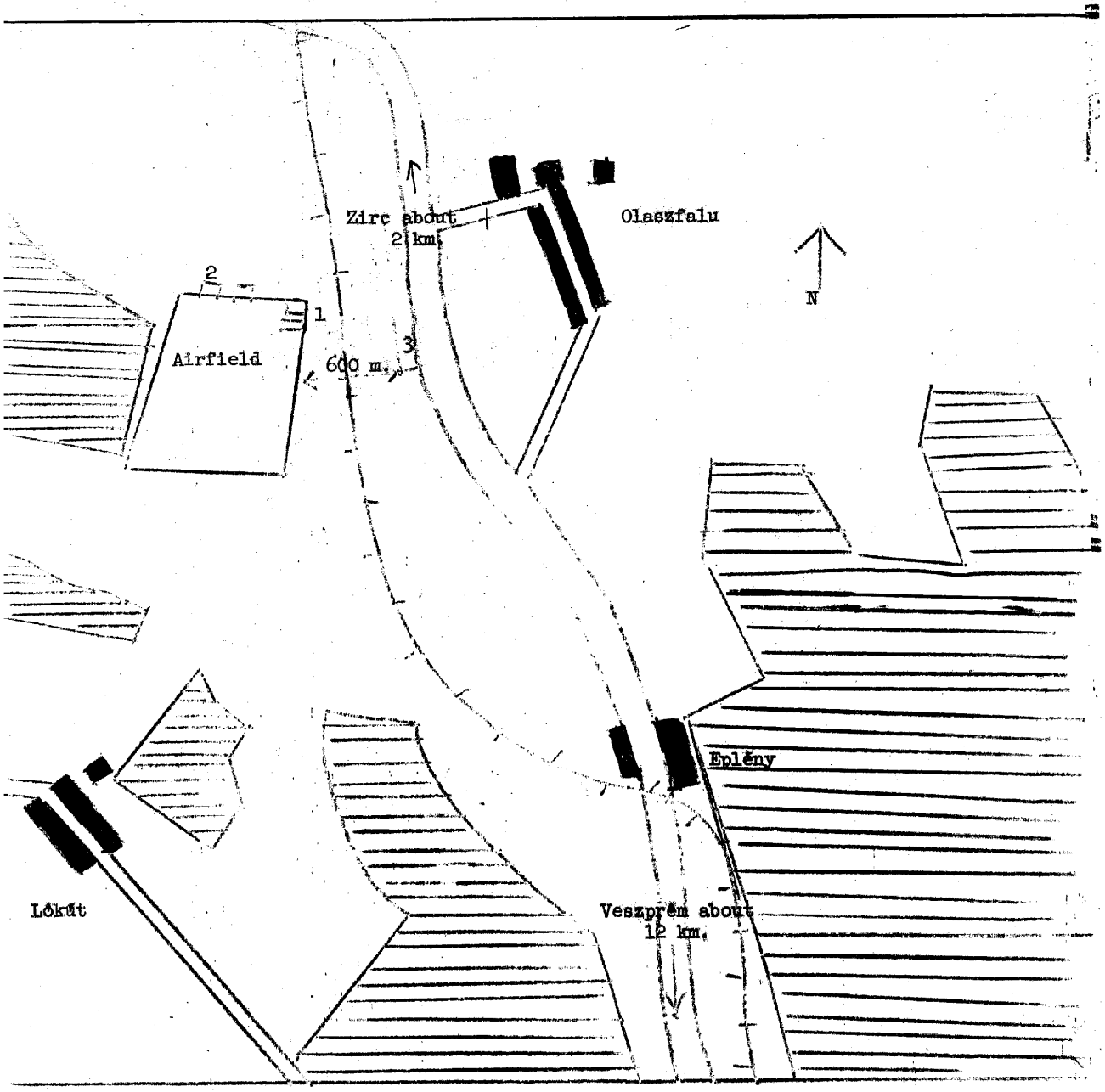
Airfield near Zirc



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COUNTRY	Hungary	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Soviet POL Depot at Visegrád	DATE DISTR.	6 March 1953
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DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES	

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1. The construction of this depot was completed at the end of 1950. The area of the depot is about 12 acres, located on the southwestern slope of the Hernentisch (sic) Mountain.

2. The depot consists of 96 tanks built in three rows on a clearing; they are made of concrete and have a capacity of about 350 tons each. All the tanks are underground; at the surface, they have two covers with steel openings, and a ventilation tube.

3. The tanks are connected to the pumping station by means of an underground network of pipes through which the fuel is pumped from the tankers to the individual tanks. By means of a network of smaller-bore pipes, all the tanks are connected to the supply points located near the pumping station. The fuel reaches the supply points by gravity.

4. This POL depot was a project of the Hungarian Army; but after it was finished, it was taken over by the Soviets and is now being used by them.

5. The area is surrounded with barbed wire and is guarded day and night by 32 men, wearing black insignia. They are quartered in a building near the pumping station. The building and the road to the depot are barricaded.

Legend to the enclosed sketch of the Russian POL depot at Visegrád:

1. Pumping station.
2. Guard house.
3. Network of underground pipes.
4. Fuel tanks.

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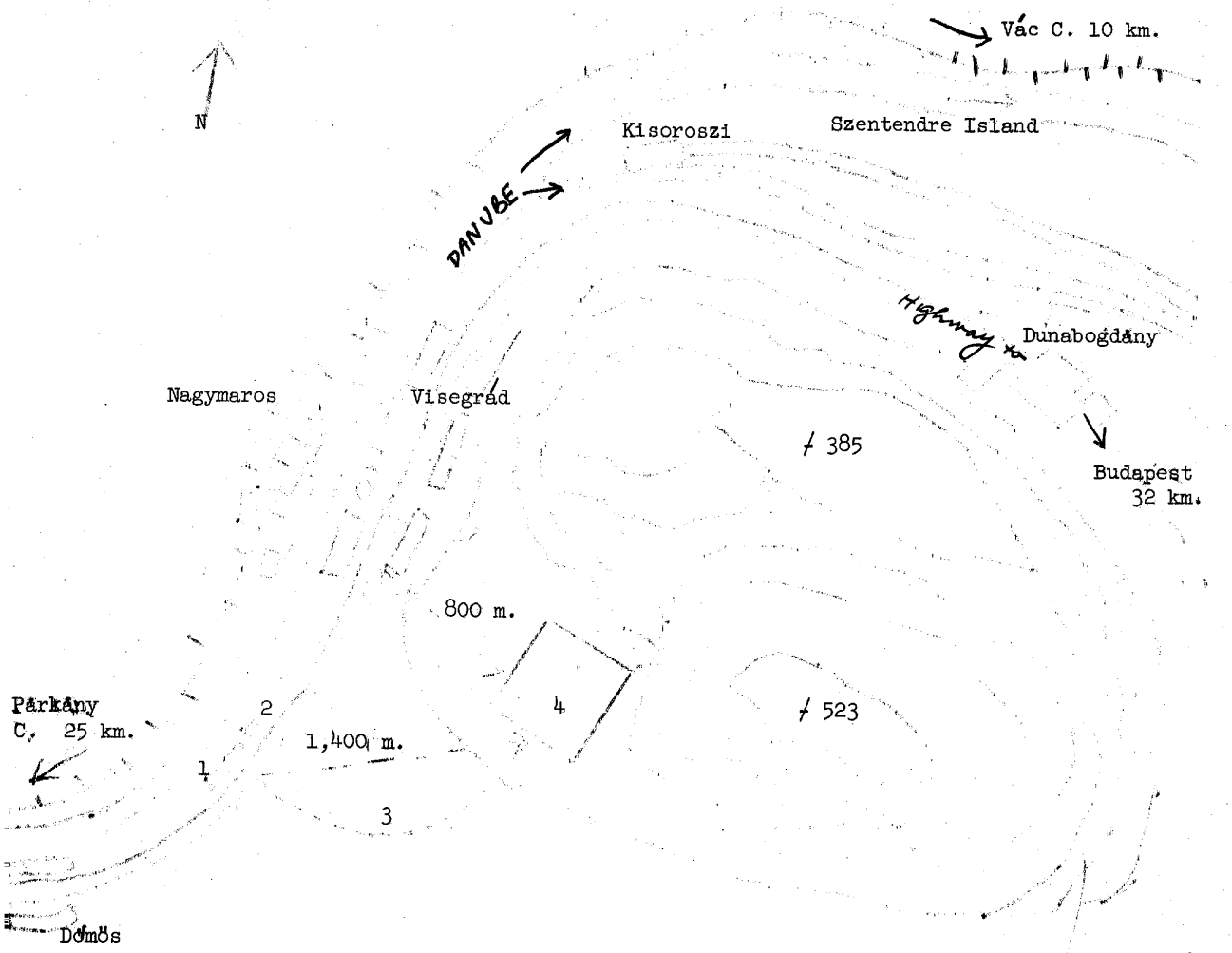
Soviet POL Depot at Visegrád



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COUNTRY	Hungary	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Felnémet Munitions Works	DATE DISTR.	10 March 1953
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DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES	25X1

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1. The buildings of this factory were constructed in a scattered arrangement, on an area of 1.50 square kilometers. The more important sections of the factory are underground. The road between Eger and Felnémet has been made into a first class highway. A rail line, leads from the Felnémet station directly to the factory.

2. The production at the factory began in March 1952. It is a branch of the Rákosi Works, Csepel, from which about 2,500 workers were transferred. Another 2,500 workers were to be sent before the fall of 1952.

3. At the time of observation the construction was not yet finished; about 300 workers were still engaged in construction work. All construction workers were carefully selected by the MEMÖSZ Construction Company. The workers were housed in the new workers' settlement located in the woods northeast of the factory consisting of 500 family dwellings and accommodations for 1,500 single persons. Since the housing facilities were insufficient, all inhabitants of the town of Szarvaskö were evacuated to an unknown destination in order to make room for the factory personnel. More dwellings are being built for the workers.

4. The subterranean construction area covers 20,000 square meters. Only half of the shops in this area have machinery. Most of the machinery came from the Rákosi Works; special-type machines came from Sweden.

5. The structures above-ground consist of 20 two-story units measuring from 8 x 10 meters to 20 x 80 meters. The walls are made of special glass plates mounted on a steel framework, and are built in such a manner that they will open by pressure from within. In this way, in the event of an explosion, the danger will be minimized. In these buildings, there are the workshops, warehouses, and laboratories for scientific research. There are also four administrative buildings of three stories each, and measuring 60 x 32 meters, a garage, a machine shop, a canteen, and a hospital.

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6. As far as it was known at the time of observation, the shop was producing only machinegun ammunition (Mpi) and rifle ammunition of 7.62 mm. caliber. Every three days, six fully loaded metal cars were leaving the factory.

7. The factory and workers were under the control of an AVH unit from Miskolc, of about 60 men under the command of a Captain Börzödy (fnu).

8. Manager of the factory: Engineer Ferenc Kehler.

9. All workers in the factory had identification certificates which were similar to a soldiers identity document (militärbuch). 25X1

1. [redacted] Comment: [redacted] the present report indicates considerable difference with regard to the exact location of the Felnémet plant. 25X1

Enclosure: Map sketch of the Felnémet Munitions Works (page 3).

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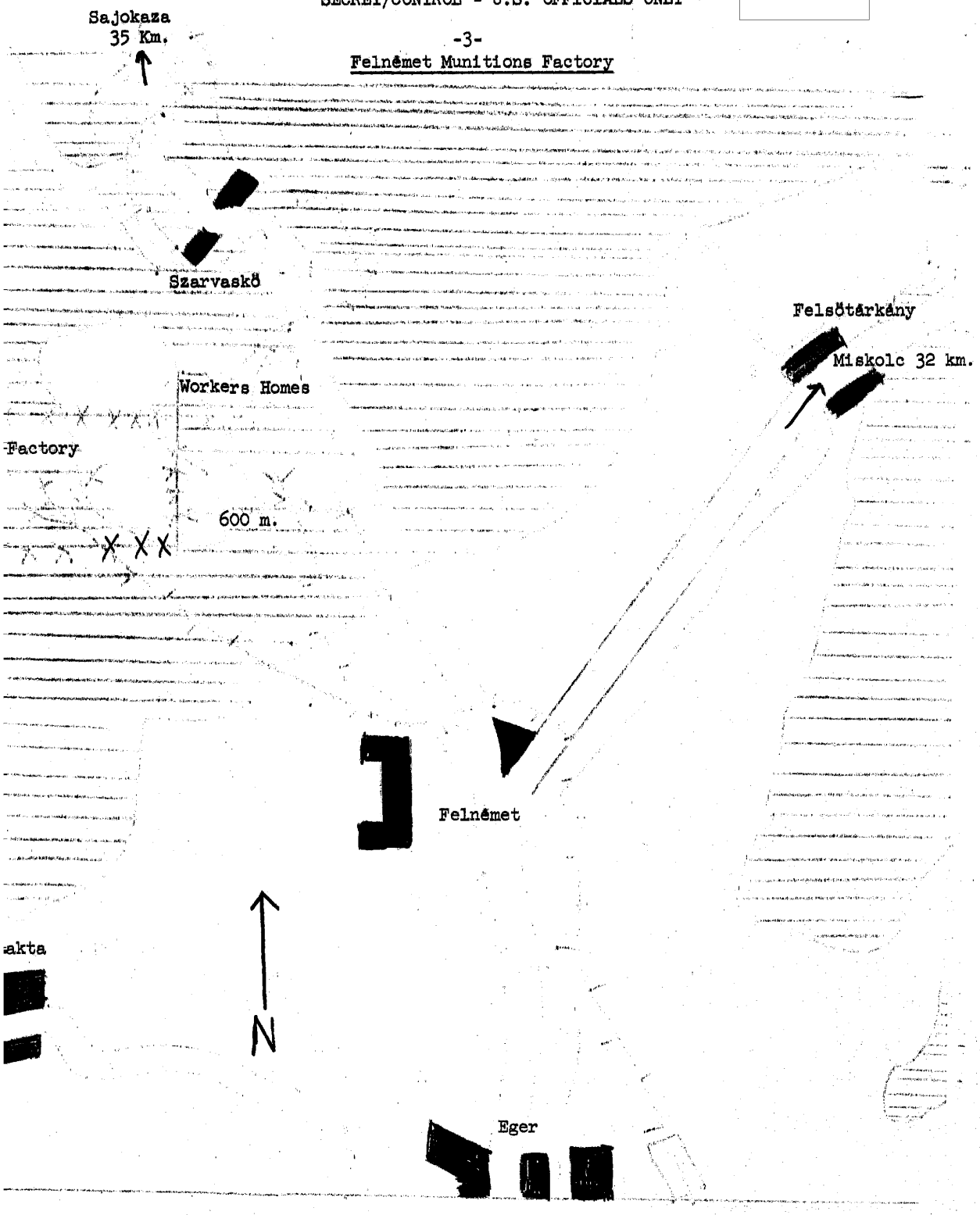
Felnémet Munitions Factory



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